

943
T H E
CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,
A N D
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 30, 1776.

[N E W B. I.]

B O S T O N : P R I N T E D B Y J O H N G I L L, I N Q U E E N - S T R E E T.

T O T H E P U B L I C.

THE PUBLISHER has complied with the solicitation of his Friends, in proposing to furnish the public with a News-Paper of Intelligence every THURSDAY, provided it meets with their approbation and encouragement. He chooses to omit all pompous representations and promises, respecting his intended publications, and only engages his utmost fidelity in collecting and printing the newest and best accounts of things that can be obtained; and will gratefully accept and insert any original pieces that are decent, and worthy the public notice.

Those who are willing to become his customers, may be supplied with his paper on the following TERMS, viz.

Each subscriber to pay eight shillings lawful money per year, (exclusive of postage,) one half to be paid at entrance, the other at the end of the first six months.—The customers in town to have their papers left at their respective dwellings every Thursday.—Advertisements inserted at the customary price, to be paid on receiving them—and none taken in after two o'clock on Wednesday, except in cases of necessity.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And to be sold by the printer hereof, (Price 6d.)

T H E
A R T
O F M A K I N G
C O M M O N S A L T.
Particularly adapted to the use of the
A M E R I C A N C O L O N I E S.

W I T H
An Extract from Dr. Brownrigg's Treatise on the
A R T of making B A Y - S A L T.

P H I L A D E L P H I A. M a y 23.

Extract of a Letter to the CONGRESS, dated Montreal, May 10, 1776.

"By Col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning from Quebec, we are informed that two men of war, two frigates, and one tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th instant. About 11 o'clock the enemy sailed out, to the number, as is supposed, of about 1000 men. Our forces were dispersed at different parts, that not more than 200 could be collected together at headquarters. This small force could not resist the enemy. All our cannon, 500 muskets and about 2000 sick, unable to come off, have fallen into their hands. The retreat was made with the utmost precipitation and confusion. However, Col Campbell informs us that he imagines we have lost but very few men, except the sick above mentioned.

"General Thomas was last Thursday evening at Dechambeau. At a council of war, it was determined to retreat to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. This day Gen. Arnold goes down there, and if he can get information of the enemy's real strength, and it should be found inconsiderable, perhaps a council of war, on reconsideration, may think proper to march the army back to Dechambeau, which is now strengthened by Groaton's, Burrall's and Sinclair's regiments. Besides the above losses, our bateau loaded with powder, supposed to contain 30 barrels, and an armed vessel, which the crew were obliged to abandon, were intercepted by one of the enemy's frigates."

By order of Congress, (5)
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Fort-George,
April 20, 1776

"We came here two days ago, and found the Lake still cased with ice; yesterday it all vanished, when Dr. Franklin and the other Delegates immediately embarked on board batteaux and crossed the Lake. Our regiment, with sundry other troops from New-England and the Jersey set out at day break this morning. The whole of the troops that are now on the Lake and here, will amount to upwards of 1,500 men; so that I think we shall make a very respectable figure before Quebec, when we all arrive; and I hope we shall not lie long there, but endeavour immediately to see what the inside is made of."

N E W Y O R K, M a y 26.

We hear, that several persons, by virtue of a resolve and order of the Congress, have by the general Committee of the city and county, been committed to prison, for refusing to deliver up on oath, to the order of the Committee, all their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, which were demanded of them, after they had refused to sign an association prescribed by Congress to defend, by arms, these United Colonies, against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

Extract of a Letter from Carrasco, April 13 1776.

By the accounts we have here, the French are determined to strike a blow somewhere, but it is not yet known where. I was at Port au Prince about five weeks ago, and they had upwards of 3000 soldiers there, and as many more at Cape Francois; God knows their intent. If Louisiana is made a free port to all nations to take in furs and oil &c. The French people in general are sorry for the unhappy times; their constant toils are Generals Washington and Lee.

Friday last information was given to our Congress that some men on Long Island were counterfeiting Continental money, also Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York currency; a party of minute men were ordered out the same day, in search of them; they were all taken with what cash they had struck off; likewise their press, tools, &c. They were yesterday brought to town and committed to gaol.

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, dated Fort
George, May 15, 1776 to the committee of Albany.

"Gentlemen,
"Some ships of war with troops arrived the 4th instant at Quebec, which obliged our troops to raise the siege. We lost about 200 of our sick, who were too ill to be removed, and a few others who were out upon detached party guards, some of our cannon, and almost all our provisions, so that our army suffers much for want of victuals, as none are to be had in Canada."

The day last 22 Indians, the chiefs of several Indian nations, arrived here from Albany. We hear they are to set out for Philadelphia in a few days, in order to wait on the Hon. the Continental Congress.

M A Y 23.

By an officer from before Quebec, and who left point Dechambeau on the 9th instant, we learn that the small pox had got into our army at Quebec, which rendered many of them unfit for service; that there were but about 200 effective men at headquarters when the salty was made, the rest of the army having been dispersed in different parts, for the convenience of quarters; that at headquarters they had neither entrenchments, breastworks, nor entrenching tools, and but six days provisions; that Gen. Wooster, Capt. Mott, and many others had left the place two days before the attack; that the body who sailed forth on our main army did not appear to be regular, but a part of the garrison; that all the artillery was lost; and consisted of, two 24, two 12, and several 6, and 4 pounders; some mortars, colobes,

and howitzers—all brass; with some iron pieces, of various sizes; that it was thought that about 100 men went off with the small pox on them, and that they were the better for it; that our posts generally got together and escaped; that there was no firing on either side; that General Thomas kept with himself but good men, on account of the scarcity of provisions, and with them intended to act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances would allow; that the Canadians in general were for us; that great numbers of our troops, with provision, ammunition, &c. were on their way; and that it is to be hoped, a powerful army well appointed and provisioned, will, this campaign, retrieve our honour, and crown our important enterprise in that country with glory."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, May 1.

"On Sunday last arrived here Baron Woodlke, and Col. De Haas, with Joseph Terry, of this place, accompanied by several other gentlemen of the army. And on Monday the Committee of the Honourable Continental Congress, for establishing and regulating the Continental Affairs in this Province, with the celebrated Dr. Franklin at their head. They were received on the beach at the Port de Vaudreuil by Gen. Arnold, and the friends to liberty, and a salute was fired from the Citadel; being escorted to Headquarters, they and a number of the friends to liberty, spent the evening with decent mirth."

Yesterday a considerable firing of great guns was heard, and is supposed to be from the shipping at Sandy-Hook. The reason we have not been able to learn.

H A R T F O R D, M a y 20.

Capt David Hawley who came to town last Saturday from Halifax, (which place he left the 14th ult.) informs, that he left at said place the following vessels, viz. the Chatham of 30 Guns, Orpheus of 34 guns, Scarborough, Glasgow and Rose of 20 guns, the King Fisher, Tamar, and another of 16 guns, an armed Brig, two schooners, and two small sloops; and a number of transports; the Tamar and the Glasgow are sent home to rest. On the 24th of April the Niger frigate of 34 guns with two ships and a brig, having on board 1000 troops sailed for Quebec. Five transports arrived at Halifax from the West-Indies with troops.—From the best information there were about 8 or 9000 troops at Halifax before any were sent away. On the 24th a packet arrived from England with accounts that about three regiments were lost on their passage to America; and by what he could learn they expected 20,000 troops to come to America this Spring and no more.—That they designed to make their strongest efforts at Quebec and New York to open communication from one to the other, and to cut off all communications of the New-England colonies with the southern; they are very anxious to know how the people stand affected, and whether there will great numbers in the miserable army.—The Tories are in miserable circumstances, appear very melancholly and dejected; large families are huddled into small rooms, and some left on board the ships. Provisions are very scarce, beef is 11. 3d. lb. the army and navy are at two thirds allowance; they don't seem to expect to drive the country, but to destroy us by sea.

May 27. We hear the town of Canterbury, is a full meeting, have unanimously adopted the principles of independence contained in Common Sense, and also voted, that the Delegates for the Continental Congress ought to be elected by the freemen of the colony, and not by their representatives.

The infamous Capt M'Kay, who is so lost to every principle of honour as to violate his parole, and endeavour to make his escape, as mentioned in our last, was last Monday apprehended and taken by a number of gentlemen at Lainsborough, in Berkshire county, and on Wednesday following was safely brought to this town and lodged in the common goal. His servant, M'Farland, together with a certain John Graves of Pittsfield, were likewise taken with him, and both are committed to prison.

Graves is an inhabitant of Pittsfield, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, where he has considerable property; but, being infatuated by the devil, and his own wicked heart, he had undertaken to pilot Capt. M'Kay to Albany, and had procured fresh horses at proper stages on the road to expedite his flight. *QUEST, What does the last mentioned villain deserve?*

Last Thursday Governor Skeene, who has been some time past in this town, was committed to gaol by order of the committee for the purpose, for refusing to sign a parole.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies. & See indexes, under Canada. See index, under resolves. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. & See index, under Army British. & See Mon of War & Army of the United Colonies. (1) See resolve, making it, pa. 837. (2) See index, under New York & The Tories, y. fled with the enemy, see pa. 905. (3) See Common sense, pa. 907. (4) See declaration of Gen. Mott, pa. 991. independency, pa. 971. (5) See Naval Accounts of this retreat, pa. 102. & Carltons Account, pa. 1020.

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From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

DIALOGUE between the GHOST of General MONTGOMERY and a BELLEGAIR, in a Wood near Philadelphia.

Delegate. **W**ELCOME to this retreat my good Friend. If I mistake not, I now see the ghost of the brave General Montgomery.

General Montgomery. I am glad to see you. I still love liberty and America, and the contemplation of the future greatness of this continent now forms a large share of my present happiness. I am set here upon an important errand, to warn you against listening to terms of accommodation from the court of Britain.

Del. I shall be happy in receiving instruction from you in the present trying exigency of our public affairs. But suppose the terms you speak of should be just and honourable.

Gen. Mont. How can you expect these, after the King has proclaimed you rebels from the throne, and after both houses of parliament have resolved to support him in carrying on a war against you? No, I see no offers from Great Britain but of PARDON. The very word is an insult upon our cause. To whom is pardon offered?—to virtuous freemen? For what?—for flying to arms in defence of the rights of humanity. And from whom do these offers come? From a ROYAL CRIMINAL. You have furnished me with a new reason for triumphing in my death; for I had rather have it said that I died by his vengeance, than that I lived by his mercy.

Del. But you think nothing of the destructive consequences of war. How many cities must be reduced to ashes? How many families must be ruined! and how many widows and orphans must be made, should the present war be continued any longer with Great Britain.

Gen. Mont. I think of nothing but of the destructive consequences of a very. The calamities of war are transitory and confined in their effects. But the calamities of slavery are extensive and lasting in their operation. I love mankind as well as you, and I could never restrain a tear when my love of justice has obliged me to shed the blood of a fellow creature. It is my humanity that makes me urge you against a reconciliation with Great Britain, for if this takes place, nothing can prevent the American colonies from being the seat of war as often as the King of Great Britain renews his quarrels with any of the colonies, or with any of the Belligerent powers of Europe.

Del. I tremble at the doctrine you have advanced. I see you are for the independance of the colonies on Great Britain.

Gen. Mont. I am for permanent liberty, peace, and security to the American colonies.

Del. These can only be maintained by placing the colonies in the situation they were in the year 1763.

Gen. Mont. And is no satisfaction to be made to the colonies for the blood and treasure they have expended in resisting the aims of Great Britain? Who can soften the prejudices of the King—the parliament—and the nation; each of whom will be averse to maintain a peace with you in proportion to the advantages you have gained over them? Who shall make restitution to the widows—the mothers—and the children of the men who have been slain by their arms? Can no hand wield the sceptre of government in America except that which has been stained with the blood of your countrymen? For my part if I thought this continent would ever acknowledge the sovereignty of the crown of Britain again, I should forever lament the day in which I offered up my life for its salvation.

Del. You should distinguish between the King and his ministers.

Gen. Mont. I live in a world where all political superstition is done away. The King is the author of all the measures carried on against America. The influence of bad ministers is no better apology for these measures than the influence of bad company is for a murderer, who expiates his crimes under a gallows. You all complain of the corruption of the parliament, and of the vileness of the nation; and yet you forget that the crown is the source of them both. You stun the streams, and yet you are willing to sit down at the very fountain of corruption and vileness.

Del. Our distance and charters will protect us from the influence of the crown.

Gen. Mont. Your distance will only render your danger more eminent, and your ruin more irretrievable. Charters are no restraints against the lust of power. The only reason why you have escaped so long is, because the treasure of the nation has been employed for these 50 years in buying up the virtue of Britain and Ireland. Hereafter the sedition of the representatives of the people of America will be the only aim of administration. Should you continue to be connected with them.

Del. But I foresee many evils from the independance of the Colonies. Our trade will be ruined from the want of a navy to protect it. Each colony will put in its claim for superiority, and we shall have domestic wars without end.

Gen. Mont. As I now know that divine Providence intends this country to be the asylum of persecuted virtue from every quarter of the globe, to I think your trade will be the vehicle that will convey it to you. Heaven has furnished you with greater resources for a navy than any nation in the world. Nothing but an ignorance of your strength could have led you to sacrifice your trade for the protection of a foreign navy. A freedom from the restraints of the acts of navigation I foresee will produce such immense additions to the wealth of this country that posterity will wonder that ever you thought your present trade worth its protection. As to the supposed contentions between sister colonies, they have no foundation in truth. But supposing they have, will delaying the independance of the Colonies, fifty years, prevent them? No—the weakness of the Colonies, which at first produced their union, will always preserve it, till it shall be their interest to be separated. Had the colony of Massachusetts have been possessed of the military resources which it would probably have had in 1763, under Amos B. Smith.

on regulation of Trade, p. 2. 591.

on of Boston, & Congress, & of Ma

— see under, under G. March 6. 1770.

le, than for a contest which would serve only to extend the error of despotism. A band of heroes now beckon to me. I can only add that America is the theatre where human nature will soon receive its greatest military—civil and literary honours.

From the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.
Serious QUESTIONS propoed to all friends
to the rights of mankind, with suitable ANSWERS.

Q WHAT is government ?
A. Certain powers vested by society in public persons for the security, peace, and happiness of its members.

Q What ought a society to do to secure a good government ?
A. Any thing. The happiness of man, as an inhabitant of this world, depends intirely upon it.

Q When ought a new government to be established ?
A. When the old becomes impracticable, or dangerous to the rights of the people.

Q Is that the present state of our government ?
A. Every officer who is bound by oaths of allegiance and fidelity to our enemies. The chief magistrate is wholly independent of the people both in fortune and authority. The use of our constitution is impracticable in many instances, and dangerous in all, therefore necessity says it ought to be laid aside.

Q Who ought to form a new constitution of government ?
A. The people.

Q From whom ought public persons to derive their authority to govern ?
A. From the people whom they are to govern.

Q What ought to be the object of government ?
A. The welfare of the governed.

Q How is such a government to be obtained.
A. By forming a constitution which regards more than things, by framing it in such a manner that the interest of the governors and governed shall ever be the same ; and by delegating the powers of government so that the people may always have it in their power to resume them, when abused, without tumult or confusion, and to deliver them to persons more worthy of trust.

Q Should the officers of the old constitution be entrusted with the power of making a new one when it becomes necessary ?
A. No. Bodies of men have the same selfish attachments as individuals, and they will be claiming powers and prerogatives inconsistent with the liberties of the people. Aristocracies will by this means be established, and we shall exchange a bad constitution for a worse, or the tyranny of one for the tyranny of many.

Q Who ought to have such a trust conferred upon them, as it is the highest and most important which man can delegate ?
A. First, Men of the greatest wisdom and integrity, who have as much if not more natural than acquired sense and understanding. Secondly, Men who can be under no temptations to frame political distinctions in favour of any class or set of men. Thirdly, Men who the moment the constitution is framed, must descend into the common paths of life, and have as great a chance to feel every defect in the constitution as any man. And lastly, Men who regard not the person of the rich, nor despise the state of the poor, but who prefer justice and equity to all things, and would go any lengths to establish the common rights of mankind on the firmest foundation.

Q Ought the constitution which a proper number of such persons agree upon to be immediately adopted ?
A. No. After agreeing upon a constitution, or form of government, they ought to adjourn for six or nine months, publish the plan, request every man to examine it with the utmost seriousness and attention, make remarks upon it, point out any defects which may appear in it, and offer amendments. Then let the same body of men who framed it, joined by an additional number of new members, meet at the time fixed in their adjournment, canvass the whole again, take the defects pointed out into their consideration, and finally agree.

N. B. This frame of government, when agreed upon, should be intituled the *Social Compact* of the People of _____, &c. and should be unalterable in every point, except by a delegation of the same kind of that which originally framed it, appointed for that purpose.

Q What should be done after this compact is finally agreed upon ?
A. The same, or another body of men, should be appointed to draw up what I should call a *charter of delegation*, being a clear and full description of the quantity and degree of power and authority, with which the society vests the persons intrusted with the powers of the society, whether civil or military, legislative, executive or judicial.

Q Is this all that is necessary to secure a good government ?
A. If the legislative be so constituted as never to be able to form an interest of its own separate from the interest of the community at large ; if its branches are independent of and balance each other, and all dependant on the people, and if it has the power of calling the executive and judicial branches to account for maladministration, it might do ; but I should propose the addition of a Committee of Inquiry to be chosen every third year, whose authority should extend to the examination of all laws passed within that space of time, to see if any infringed upon the *Social Compact*, to inquire into the application of the public money, and the conduct of all officers whether legislative, executive or judicial ; particularly to see that no branch of the legislature exceed the bounds prescribed to it in the *Charter of Delegation* ; so far in judgment on the delinquents, as they, whom the Committee condemned, should be declared incapable of holding any office of power and trust in the society. This Committee should exist only for six months at most, and should have power to recommend.

See index, under Naval Affairs.
Bill, no. 499(10) See index, under
Bills of Rights, no. 806 Full Rights, no. 1026
La Lapa for Gov.
The United Colonies

BOSTON, May 30.

YESTERDAY the General Assembly of this Colony convened at the Meeting-House in Watertown, when they unanimously made Choice of the Hon. JAMES WARREN, Esq; for their Speaker, and SAMUEL FRANKMAN, Esq; for their Clerk. — Mr. West, of Dartmouth, delivered to them a Discourse from Titus 3d Ch. 18 Verse. — The following is

A LIST

Of the Members of the House of Representatives return'd from the several Towns and Districts of this Colony, May 29, 1776.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON, Hon. William Cooper, Esq;
Hon. William Phillips, Esq;
John Pitts, Esq;
John Brown, Esq;
Hon. Benjamin Aukin, Esq;
David J. Rice, Esq;
Oliver Wendell, Esq;
Nathaniel Appleton, Esq;
Caleb Davis, Esq;
Dr. Joseph Gardner,
Mr. Henry Hill,
Mr. Samuel Allayne Otis.
Roxbury, Dr. Jonathan Davis,
Col. Aaron Davis,
Mr. Increase Sumner,
Dorchester, Col. Lemuel Robinson,
Mr. James Robinson.
Milton, Capt. Ebenezer Tucker,
Mr. Joseph Clap.
Braintree, Hon. Joseph Palmer, Esq;
Mr. Ebenezer Thayer, jun.
Jonathan Bass, Esq;
Nathaniel Bayley, Esq;
Col. Solomon Lovell.
Hingham, Mr. Enah Lincoln,
Theophilus Cushing, Esq;
Mr. John Fearing.
Cohasset, Mr. Jonathan Beal.
Dedham, Mr. Abner Elliot,
Jonathan Metcalf, Esq;
Medford, Mr. Daniel Perry.
Wrentham, Mr. Benjamin Guild,
Mr. Joseph Haws,
Dr. Ebenezer Dagget.
Brockline, Mr. John Goddard.
Needham, Col. William Mackintosh.
Stoughton, Col. Benjamin Gill,
Thomas Crane, Esq;
Stoughtonham, Capt. Ebenezer Tinsale.
Medway, Elisha Clark, Esq;
Bellingham, Stephen Metcalf, Esq;
Walpole, Joshua Clap, Esq;
Chelsea, Mr. John Sale.

ESSEX.

Salem, Hon. Richard Derby, Esq;
John Pickering, jun. Esq;
Jonathan Gardner, jun. Esq;
George Williams, Esq;
Timothy Pickering, jun. Esq;
Mr. Writrick Paisley.
Danvers, Major Samuel Eses.
Ipswich, Hon. Michael Farley, Esq;
Dummer Jewett, Esq;
William Story, Esq;
Mr. Stephen Choate,
Col. Jonathan Cogswell.
Newbury, Mr. Richard Adams, jun.
Col. Samuel Gerrish,
Samuel Greenleaf, Esq;
Mr. Stephen Little,
Capt. Daniel Chute.
Newbury-Port, Mess. John Jackson,
Tristram Dalton,
John Lowell,
Moses Little,
Edward Wigglesworth.
Marblehead, Azor Orne, Esq;
Elbridge Gerry, Esq;
Jonathan Glover, Esq;
Thomas Gerry, Esq;
Joshua Orne, Esq;
Lynn, Mr. Edward Johnson.
Andover, Mr. Samuel Phillips, jun.
Capt. Joshua Holt,
Samuel Osgood, Esq;
Mr. Nehemiah Abbott.
Beverly, Capt. John Batchelor, jun.
Roxbury, Col. Daniel Spafford.
Salisbury, Major Nathaniel Currier.
Haverhill, Jonathan Webster, Esq;
Nathaniel-Paisley Sergeant, Esq;
Glacester, Peter Coffin, Esq;
Samuel Whittemore, Esq;
Capt. William Ellery,
Mr. Daniel Rogers,
John Low, Esq;
Topsheld, Mr. John Gould.
Aimbury, Jonathan Bagley, Esq;
Bradford, Dudley Carleton, Esq;
Medford, Mr. James Ingells.
Boxford, Aston Wood, Esq;
MIDDLESEX.
Cambridge, Abraham Watson, Esq;
Col. Samuel Thatcher,
Mr. William Bowman,
Capt. — Robins.
Charlestown, Mr. Richard Devens,
David Cheever, Esq;

Waterloo, Capt. Nathaniel Adams.
Jonathan Brown, Esq;
Samuel Fisk, Esq;
Woburn, Samuel W. man, Esq;
Concord, Capt. Joseph Holmes,
John Cummings, Esq;
Newtown, Abraham Foster, Esq;
Reading, Mr. John Batchelor,
Mr. Joseph Parker,
Mr. Benjamin Flint.
Marlborough, M. George Brigham.
Ellerica, William Stickney, Esq;
Col. William Thompson.
Framingham, Josiah Stone, Esq;
Lexington, Mr. Jonas Stone.
Chelmsford, Col. Simeon Spaulding.
Sherburne, Mr. Daniel Whitney.
Sudbury, Thomas Plympton.
Malden, Mr. Ezra Sergeant.
Weymouth, Col. Bradyl Smith.
Medford, Stephen Hall, tertius, Esq;
Capt. Thomas Brooks.
Littleton, Jonathan Reed, Esq;
Hopkinton, Capt. John Homes.
Weyford, Capt. Joseph Reed.
Waltham, Jonas Dix, Esq;
Stow, Henry Gardner, Esq;
Groton, Col. Josiah Bartlett.
Shirley, Mr. Obadiah Sawtell.
Pepperell, Capt. Edward Bancroft.
Townsend, Israel Hobart, Esq;
Dracut, Mr. Amos Bradley.
Bedford, John Reed, Esq;
Holliston, Mr. Abner Perry.
Agos, Mr. Mark White.
Danvers, John Tyng, Esq;
Lincoln, Col. Eleazer Brooks.

HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Major William Frayson, jun.
Mr. Edward Chapin,
Mr. Moses Field.
Wilbraham, John Bliss, Esq;
Northampton, Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq;
Mr. Ephraim Wright,
Caleb Strong, Esq;
South-Hadley, Noah Goodman, Esq;
Amherst, Mr. John Billing.
Granby, Capt. Phineas Smith.
Halford, John Hastings, Esq;
Whately, Capt. Henry Stiles.
Westfield, Col. John Mosely,
Capt. David Mosely.
Deerfield, Mr. David Saxton.
Conway, Mr. Cyrus Price.
Sunderland, Capt. Israel Hubbard.
Brimfield, Timothy Daniels, Esq;
New-Salem, Mr. Amos Foster.
Ashfield, Capt. Elisha Cranford.
Worthington, Dr. Moses M. s. r.
Southwick, Mr. William More.

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Hon. James Warren, Esq;
Isaac Lathrop, Esq;
Scituate, Nathan Cushing, Esq;
Danvers, Mr. George Partridge.
Marblehead, Nehemiah Thomas, Esq;
Bridgewater, Col. Ed. Mitchell, Hugh Orr, Esq;
Major Eliphelet Cary, Mr. Nathaniel Reynolds,
Mr. Oaks Asger, Capt. Thomas Horner,
Middleborough, Mr. Benjamin Thomas,
Plympton, Major Seth Cushing,
Pembroke, Mr. John Turner.
Kingston, Wm. Drew, Esq; Capt. Eb. Washburn.
Abington, Capt. Woodbridge Brown.
Hansover, Capt. Robert Lenthal Ellis.

BARNSTABLE.

Barnstable, Daniel Davis, Esq;
Sandwich, Joseph Nye, Esq;
Yarmouth, Capt. Elisha Bassett.
Fatham, Mr. Amos Knowles, jun.
W. fleet, Col. Elisha Cobb, Mr. Naaman Holbrook,
Falmouth, Nathaniel Sherrick,
Truro, Capt. Reuben Higgins.

BRISTOL.

Yanston, Col. Nath. Leonard, Maj. Rich. Godfrey,
Rehobeth, Col. Shubael Peck.
Dartmouth, Col. Seth Pope, Mr. Holder Blocum,
Mr. William Davis, Mr. Lemuel Williams,
Edward Pope, Esq;
Norton, Mr. Noah Woodward.
Attleborough, Capt. John Stearns.
Dighton, Mr. George Coddington.
Freetown, Thomas Duxie, Esq;
Rainham, Mr. Joseph Dean.
Eggen, Capt. Mathew Hayward.

YORK.

York, Joseph Simpson, Esq;
Kittery, Edward Curt, Esq;
Wells, Joseph Storer, Esq;
Berwick, Col. Ichabod Goodwin.
Arundell, Benjamin Durall.
Biddeford, James Sullivan, Esq;
Edgartown, Thomas Cook, Esq;
Chilmark, Joseph Mayhew, Esq;
Tisbury, Shubal Cottle, Esq;

WORCESTER.

Worcester, J. shua Biglow.
Menden, Joseph Dorr, Esq;
Brookfield, Capt. Benjamin Price.
Oxford, Capt. William Campbell.
Charlton, Major Jacob Davis.
Sutton, Amos Singletary, Esq;
Leicester, Capt. Seth Washburn.

Spencer, Mr. Oliver Watson,
Keeland, Mr. John Stone.
Orbham, Mr. Thomas White.
Hubbardston, Mr. William Muzzey.
New Braintree, Mr. Jonathan Wood.
Southborough, Mr. James Parker.
Westborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard.
Northborough, Mr. John Bell.
Sherburne, Mr. Jonas Stone.
Lunenburg, Capt. George Kimbell.
Uxbridge, Mr. Abner Rawson.
Northbridge, Mr. Jonathan Bacon.
Harvard, Mr. Phineas Fairbanks.
Bolton, Capt. Nathaniel Wilson.
Sturbridge, Capt. Timothy Parker.
Hardwick, Mr. William Page.
Weymouth, Major Gershom Makepeace.
Grafton, Mr. Joseph Batchelor.
Peterham, Capt. Elisha Ward.
Royalton, Mr. Timothy Richardson.
Westminster, Capt. Nicholas Dike.
Atbel, Capt. John Haven.
Templeton, Capt. John Richardson.
Princeton, William Thompson.
Hatchinson, Mr. John Mason.

CUMBERLAND.

Falmouth, Hon. Jeddiah Preble, Esq;
Samuel Freeman, Esq;
John Wain, Esq;
Mr. Joseph Noyes.
North-Yarmouth, John Lewis, Esq;
Scarborough, Joshua Fabyan, Esq;
Cape-Elizabeth, Mr. James Leach.
Gorham, Mr. Caleb Chase.

BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield, Mr. Agarish Root.
Great-Barrington, William Whiting, Esq;
Partridgefield, Mr. Nathan Fik.

The Gentlemen with these [*†‡§] marks prefixed to their names, were not of the House the last year. The List of Councillors for the present Year, chosen Yesterday Afternoon, we have not been able to obtain.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me in writing by seven of the Proprietors of the Kennebunk purchase, from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, that a meeting of said Proprietors may be called:

I do in consequence of such application, and in conformity to a vote of said Proprietors, passed at their meeting held by adjournment, at the Royal Exchange tavern in Boston, December 13, 1773, directing how Proprietors meetings should be called hereafter; hereby notify and warn the said Proprietors to assemble and meet at the Royal Exchange tavern, on Thursday the 13th day of June next, at four o'clock, P. M. to consider of, and if they think proper, to act upon the matters and articles following, or any of them, viz.

1. To chuse a Moderator, a Standing Clerk; also to chuse a Treasurer, Assessors, and Collector of Taxes.
2. To take a survey of any, or all the islands and main lands within their limits.
3. To grant in any part of their purchase, not already granted any town-ship or townships, or part or parts of any townships in order to encourage the settlement of said purchase.
4. To raise money by a tax or taxes from time to time, on the Proprietors or their lands, to defray the charges that are arisen, and shall arise in surveying and carrying on settlements on their lands, and for the defence and maintenance of their title, or any thing relative thereto; and to determine the method for assessing said taxes.
5. To chuse a committee to prosecute and defend in all actions wherein the titles of the proprietors, their grantees, or either of them to any of their lands, within their limits, which shall be disputed, at the charge of the Proprietors, and at their charge to commence and prosecute any action or actions, against any person or persons without title from the Proprietors, entering on or trespassing upon, or claiming and holding any part of the said Proprietors lands or otherwise to chuse a committee to appear, prosecute and defend and manage for the Proprietors in the law, or otherwise; with such limited powers and directions as the Proprietors think proper; and to examine and settle all accounts wherein the propriety is concerned, and to receive and pay what may be due.
6. To determine upon any new method for calling proprietors meetings for the future.
7. To make a division, grant or assignment of any islands or main lands, amongst the proprietors, or any of them, or to any other person or persons as the proprietors shall think proper.
8. To chuse a Proprietor's Surveyor or Surveyors; also to empower the standing committee to employ any surveyor or surveyors, to run out any lands from time to time, as the said committee may think proper.
9. To make sale of any part of their lands.
10. To lease and let to any person or persons any lands or mill streams, for a term of years.
11. To empower the standing committee to appoint any person or persons, to prevent the cutting of wood, timber or any kind of lumber, or committing any kind of trespass on any lands within said purchase.
12. To appoint or empower a standing committee to appoint one agent or agents, to transact any business for the Propriety.
13. To chuse a standing committee to transact business in general, for the Propriety; also to give said committee such power from time to time, as the Propriety shall think proper.

Lastly, To confirm and establish all or any votes or votes which the propriety hath at any time heretofore passed, and all or any of the articles of the 6th and any warrant for calling a meeting of said Proprietors, that the said Proprietors have acted upon, and to do any thing that will have a tendency to promote the general good of this Propriety and their settlements, at the major part of the Proprietors shall agree.

Witness My Hand, Henry Alline, Junr. Pres. Cl.